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A New Orleans paper asserts that Roosevelt will be "completely snowed under" at the Republican convention. Probably the esteemed contemporary has not noticed the recent pronouncement that.

It seems not to have occurred to any one that perhaps Mrs. Maybrick prefers seclusion. Some reasons seem to exist why she should not desire the glare of publicity.

"Higher Socialism," says the Atlanta Journal, "is buried deeper each time it is made a campaign issue. No 'isms' flourish long in this country. Well, perhaps so; still, Republicanism has done fairly well, hasn't it?"

The Iowa Legislature is considering a law whereby a married man is obliged either to work or go to jail. To an outsider this looks very foolish. An idle man in a community is bad enough without the community's being obliged to pay taxes to support him.

And now they want to divide New York into two States, one to be made up of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Suffolk and Putnam. The Manhattan politicians and reformers are tired of having their laws made for them by "up State" farmers.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has affirmed a decision sending a chicken thief to prison for three years. The poor man did not get the advantage of a single technicality. If a criminal desires that a Missouri Supreme Court deal gently with him he doesn't steal chickens—he steals cities.

The S. P. C. A. has won a notable and a noble victory. Hereafter no more horses with docked tails may be brought into the District of Columbia; and the docked horses already there are to be numbered and registered. The example set by the national capital should put an end to a cruel and ugly fashion.

Iowa City, Ia., is making a bid for fame by barring Justin Huntley McCarthy's "Proud Prince" from the public library as immoral. Library boards are fearfully and wonderfully made, as those who admit who remember some of the achievements of San Francisco in recent years, when Mark Twain "and other sensational authors" were banished from the libraries.

The keeping of the flags on United States battleships at half-mast during the funeral of William C. Whitney was most appropriate. The new navy was projected during the administration of President Arthur, but it was Whitney who pushed it to success. His efforts established an armor-plate factory in this country to supply the material for which we had previously gone to England. He was indeed the "father of the new navy."

Thomas Hardy is quoted as saying recently that he owes what success he has had largely to "The Greenwood Tree," for it was the title of that book which started him on the road to fame. Mr. Hardy is too modest. Some novels have found themselves in the list of "best sellers" because of their titles and with no other claim to popularity, but there is reason to believe that Mr. Hardy would have been discovered eventually whatever the titles of his books might have been.

President Roosevelt has been placed in an embarrassing predicament by his great and good friend, the Sultan of Morocco. The Sultan has not pronounced against the President's Panama canal policy, nor has he criticized any of the President's official acts or questioned his motives. What he has done is this: He has sent the President six thoroughbred horses from his own stables as a gift. The horses arrived at New York on Thursday by steamer, each one in charge of two dusky Moorish keepers. They all have long pedigrees and one of them was the Sultan's favorite saddle horse. But the trouble is that under the Constitution the President is not permitted to accept a present from any foreign potentate or power without a special permitting act from Congress, and he does not like to ask for that in this case because he would establish a bad precedent. When our foreign ministers and ambassadors receive gifts from foreign governments, as they sometimes do, they deposit them in the

State Department, where they become government heirlooms, as it were. But the President cannot do that with these horses. The White House stables are full and he has no stock farm or place to keep them, even if Congress should authorize him to accept them. If it had been a white elephant the President might have got a home for it in some zoological garden, but they do not take Arabian horses to board. So the President does not know what to do.

RUSSIA'S POLICY AND PLANS.
A dispatch from St. Petersburg through English channels says there is a strong feeling of hostility to Great Britain in Russian army and navy circles, and an army officer is quoted as saying:

"Japan must be crushed. The Japanese advance of the Czar's forces cannot be continued. Japan stands between Russia and the Persian Gulf and the Persian Gulf and the Bosphorus."

Whether the army officer is correctly quoted or not this harmonizes with Russian policy for many years past. For at least twenty years her policy in the East has been one of steady aggression and of territorial and political aggrandizement. The least civilized and the most unscrupulous of all the great powers, she has, during the period named, accomplished more than any of them in the way of extending her territorial possessions and political influence, and to-day she is as determined as she ever was to become the dominant power in the far East.

In carrying out her policy Russia depends more on diplomacy than on arms. A recent historian says:

"Russia has never been an unaided victor in a single important war in modern times. In her last war she was aided by the assistance of Roumania saved her from disaster. In the Crimean war she was thoroughly beaten on her own ground. In Hungary she was merely Austria's ally. Her best armies were vanquished and her ancient capital seized by Bonaparte; and though her army was at last destroyed, it was by the Russian climate and not by Russian arms. On the field of action the history of Russia is a record of military defeats."

On the other hand, it is equally true that in diplomacy the Russian record is one of all but invincible success. Now and then a few years have brought the victor. When Bonaparte fell in 1812 the Czar stood preeminent among the conquerors, though he had contributed almost nothing to the victory. All that she lost in the Crimea in 1855 Russia regained through diplomatic action. In the Russo-Japanese war, which followed the war with Turkey, she has since secured her ends. On the Afghan border and on the Pamirs, along the Amur and in the Manchuria, she has been uniformly triumphant.

By the same process of diplomatic duplicity and bluff and steadily keeping her eye on her own interests, regardless of all others, Russia has, during the last few years, gained complete domination over Manchuria and entrenched herself in positions where she menaces Korea and Japan, and all without firing a gun.

If Japan is ever to fight for self-preservation the time has fully come for her to do so. If she allows Russia to beat her in the present game of diplomacy she will wake up a few years hence to find the bear again at her doors, as hungry as ever and even better equipped to enforce its demands. Russia's record as a failure in war and victor in diplomacy increases the probability that even in the present emergency she will try to gain what she can without either declaring or provoking war, and trust to the next crisis to gain further advantages. Perhaps, however, Japan is too thoroughly alive to Russia's plans and her own danger to be cajoled into making any concession. In that case Russia may fight, and if she does it is to be hoped her record of failure in war may pursue her.

It is quite within the limits of possibility that Russia's plans of future aggrandizement may contemplate driving Great Britain out of India. If she attempts that she will find she is dealing with a nation which has almost as unbroken a record of success in war as Russia has of failure, and which is pretty well up in diplomacy, also.

A FEMININE RESOLUTION.
One of the resolutions adopted by the executive board of the National Council of Women in session in this city last week was "that the church universal be asked to place women on an absolute equality with men in the pew, the pulpit, in council and in debate, and that the church elect from one to one-half its officers and members of committees from the women members." In the Church of England a proposal has been made that women be allowed the right to vote for representatives to a national church council, which has been projected. It has not been suggested that they should be admitted to seats in the council, but that they should have the right at least to vote for the men who are to represent them. The proposal is being violently debated by the church authorities—all men, of course, without any probability of being sanctioned.

These and other similar movements on the part of women to secure equal official representation in the church is one of the comedies of modern times, and the fact that women of force and intelligence unite in humbly supplicating men to allow them a voice in church affairs affords a basis for the charge that women in general are lacking in a sense of humor. If there is one organization in the world of which women could take control if they unitedly desired to do so, it would seem to be the church—the "church universal" or any of its branches—and this without asking anybody's leave. In these days when majority rule obtains in all public affairs, it is in the power of women to secure the rights and privileges they ask by simply bringing the force of numbers, for in the church they constitute the majority and the very strength and life of the organization. They need engage in no violent agitation of the matter or enter into a long campaign. All they need to do is to decline to attend, or to contribute to, or to work for a body in which they are not officially represented. Such action would not long deprive them of religious privileges, for with women out of the church there would be no church, and concerted and well sustained movement of this kind would bring the male regulators of affairs to a realization that their way was ended.

Women will not do anything of the kind, of course, because, although they may wish for a voice in church affairs they are still too much under the rule of St. Paul to undertake such a course without feeling that they are doing a sinful thing. Women, even more than men are likely to conform religious conventions and forms with religion itself, and to ignore the tradition that they shall remain in the background

would fill them with doubts as to whether or not they might be imperiling their souls. No, they will not try such coercive measures, but will go on passing resolutions and presenting petitions asking for privileges that will never be willingly given them, and this it is that makes their proceedings a perennial source of amusement to the nonpartisan looker-on.

TO PRESERVE ABORIGINAL RELICS.
A Washington dispatch says that Senator Cullom has introduced a bill for the preservation of original monuments, ruins and other antiquities to apply to all government reservations. The secretary of the interior is given authority to establish rules and regulations governing excavations and imposing punishment for their violation. The bill makes provision for a high standard of qualification in those permitted to engage in the work of exploration.

As far as remembered, this is the first attempt on the part of the government to preserve or protect any of the monuments or structural relics of the early inhabitants of America. Provision has been made for the protection of the animals in Yellowstone Park and to prevent injury to the trees and trespassing of other kinds, but this does not cover tribal monuments. Protection for the animals in this comparatively limited area did not come until after most of the species had been practically exterminated on the great plains and for the most part in the mountains. For many years after the buffaloes had disappeared a profitable business was done in collecting their bones on the prairies and selling them for commercial purposes. It was an ignoble ending of thousands of years of freedom in roaming the plains that the buffaloes should at last be exterminated and their bones converted into glue.

The builders of this country were too busy subjugating the continent to think about preserving aboriginal monuments or ruins. Their time was too fully occupied in fighting the Indians to allow any thought of preserving their monuments or anything that might throw light on their origin, habits and customs. They were too glad to get rid of the Indians to think about preserving any of their relics. It was a long time before any interest began to be taken in such matters, and when at last efforts began to be made to make collections of aboriginal remains they had nearly disappeared. Some very interesting contributions to history might have been made if these collections had begun at an early day, and if the mounds and earthworks scattered over portions of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys had been carefully preserved. Now, by frequent plowing, etc., they have been almost obliterated.

It is presumed that one class of ruins which Senator Cullom's bill aims to protect are those of the Cliff-dwellers along the upper waters of the Colorado and the Rio Grande rivers, in Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. These ruins, which are found either on the summits of mountains or on shelves in the rock walls of canyons, are those of early tribes which practiced this mode of building their villages in inaccessible places as a means of protection against enemies. Some of these villages have already been riddled by exploring relics and almost destroyed by explorers and adventurers who had no right to meddle with them at all. The government should do what it can to protect them as an aid in the study of ethnology and archaeology.

A New York exchange comments somewhat acrimoniously on the fact that a certain woman on trial for the murder of her husband wore mourning costume. There was no doubt as to her having killed him, the question before the jury relating only to a justification for the deed or to her sanity. The New York paper doubts the propriety of her wearing the garments of grief under the circumstances, but it evidently bases its remarks on the theory that the black robes of a widow really have some relation to her regrets for the deceased, whereas, as a matter of fact, they are a mere convention. Some women who sincerely mourn for their husbands would undoubtedly prefer not to don the symbols of widowhood, but feel constrained by custom to do so. On the other hand, there is sometimes room to suspect that the veil of exaggerated length and the extra heaviness of the crape are due to a secret consciousness that grief is less than the world would approve and a desire to atone. There are also women, it is quite probable, who would don heaviest weeds with the greatest cheerfulness if only their husbands would depart and give them the privilege. In any and all cases, however, mourning is a mere concession to custom and is no measure of woe. Even if it were otherwise it is by no means certain that a woman who murders her husband is without a right to wear black in his honor. It is easily conceivable that a woman who finds a man so absolutely undependable that she is forced to put him out of the way may yet have a sufficiently sympathetic understanding of him to realize that he possessed some good qualities and was worthy of a degree of respect. And then, besides, a widow who wears no mourning does not feel that she is a widow, and how then can she enjoy her freedom? Plainly, the New York paper has not entered at all thoroughly into the whys and wherefores of the wearing of widows' weeds.

A second trial of Butler, of St. Louis, on the charge of bribing members of the St. Louis Council to secure the passage of a city lighting bill, has resulted in its acquittal. On the first trial the jury failed to agree. The weak point in the State's case appears to have been that all the witnesses for the prosecution were themselves confessed bootleggers, and counsel for the defense attacked them as thieves and presumably liars. Prosecutor Folk recognized the danger of the attack and in his address to the jury said:

"How could we have brought other witnesses to prove the crime of bribery than those who had been convicted of engaging in such transactions. I would like to produce honest farmers; it would afford me great pleasure to call on the honest, reputable business men, but men of that character don't engage in bootlegging. Bribery is always under the surface."

Six witnesses testified directly to the defendant's guilt, but the jury—a country jury—refused to convict on their testimony. It is a disappointing outcome to a vigorous prosecution.

Food in China.
"The food of the Chinese consists principally of rice and fish." That statement has appeared nearly every school geography and history that has been published since the flood. "It's all fustled and fustled," says a connoisseur from the interior of the great empire. "The streams were fished out years ago, and you seldom find fish in the interior. On

the coast—yes. Much fish is eaten. But the main food of the Chinese is pork and chickens. Mutton and beef are rare. Less rice is eaten than you would think there is an abundance of palatable vegetables, and you would find no difficulty in making out a good dinner."

MINOR TOPICS.
The Aquaschula (Pa.) School Board has put a ban on love-making between men teachers and their pupils. Hugging the big girls and calling them by names of endearment are hereafter to be omitted from the daily exercises. This seems cruel when considered how small are the salaries of teachers. It is no more than right that this should be made up for by extra privileges. The same School Board has also ruled that the chewing of gum by pupils is good form and must not be discouraged by the teachers. It is held that continuous mastication helps the activity and concentration of the mind.

The St. Louis papers are demanding that France march on Morocco and annex it to the republic. This stand on the part of St. Louis would be hard to explain were it not fresh in the memory of a man that the Sultan of Morocco remarked, "I don't know where this town of St. Louis is, and don't care."

William R. Hearst has leased the house in Washington left vacant by former Secretary Root. Just to show how prodigal he is of his money, he has leased the house for two whole years, though he, of course, expects to move into the White House on the 4th of March, 1905.

The correspondent who appears anxious to learn what is the Russian name for reconcentrado is invited to send his remarks to some funny paper. The Journal cannot undertake to answer ridiculous questions. The same applies to the Japanese word for trocha.

Dr. Hale broke a standing record of thirty years by inviting a Jewish rabbi to make the opening prayer in the Senate the other day. It was a sure thing that Dr. Hale would do something out of the ordinary when he was appointed chaplain.

The frosts may be a-going and the summer may be coming, but raining, freezing, snowing, the plumber keeps on plumbing. And when the slush is thawing you don't know what's the worst—a cellar full of water or a bathroom pipe that bursts.

Andrew Carnegie has not yet taken steps to start the library at Stratford-on-Avon. Probably he is waiting for Marie Corelli to cast the first stone, or, perhaps, he has been persuaded by Lipton to adopt the Bacon theory.

One of the United States senators in all his speeches makes Panama rhyme with pajama. Now if he can only succeed in making Morgan rhyme with canal he can be poet laureate emeritus.

If a man had bought 25,000 bales of cotton early in October and held it until last week he would have cleared \$1,000,000 profit. How many people have overlooked this chance to become rich?

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.
A speedy wild duck can fly at the rate of ninety miles an hour.

Mrs. Jane DuBois, who taught Patti, the famous singer, in the only public school she attended in the United States, is living at present in Denver, Col.

The oldest woman college graduate in Massachusetts is not in New England, is Dr. Sophronia Fletcher, of Cambridge, who recently celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday.

A single bee, with all its industry, energy and the innumerable journeys it has to perform, will not collect more than a teaspoonful of honey in a season of three months.

A curious effect of light is seen in the fact that fish which live in deep waters, where the light cannot penetrate, are usually dull in color, while those living in shallow water, to which the sunlight has free access, are bright of hue.

The crown prince of Denmark is rated as the wealthiest man in Europe. He inherited nearly \$15,000,000 from his maternal grandmother, as well as the bulk of her father's fortune. Her height is six feet.

That Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a philistine of many years' standing has just come to light by the discovery of a stamp on her old home at Woodcliff, N. J. In the recess of one of the rooms more than 15,000 stamps were found hung on the walls.

Human hair grows better in light than in darkness, because of the stimulating effect of light and sunshine. It has often been noticed in the case of men who sit in offices, with the shade always turned towards the light, that the mustache or beard of that side grows longer than that on the other.

Senor Manuel Garcia was one of the notable persons present at Madame Antonette Stern's funeral. He is a pianist, and his playing of the piano is world famous. He is now in the world. All being well, March next will see this wonderful old man attain the age of ninety-nine and he still enjoys excellent health.

A recent letter from Abyssinia describes King Menelik as a man of about sixty years of age, with a high forehead, a face marked with smallpox and his chin covered with a slight gray beard. He has a keen, thoughtful face, brilliant dark eyes and through an interpreter converses intelligently with his guests.

Booker T. Washington has been asked to allow his Atlanta exposition speech to be used in a volume of selections which is being prepared by Prof. George P. Baker, of Harvard, for the students in forensics. Professor Baker wrote: "I want to use it with Lincoln's Gettysburg speech in one division of the 'Forms of Addresses.'"

The cheapest postal service in the world is that of Japan, where letters are conveyed all over the Empire for two sen—about seven-tenths of a penny. This is the more wonderful considering the difficulties of transport over a mountainous and irregular country which has less than one mile of railway.

Wagons can only pass over a few of the chief roads, and the steamers connect but a small number of coast stations.

Lord Kitchener of Khartum is credited with the best description of camelback riding that is known. The soldier gave this description at a dinner party in London which some Americans attended: "When we asked Lord Kitchener, one of the Americans said, 'to tell us what it felt like to ride a camel, he twisted his mustache and said, 'You know the game of polo? Well, you know the game of polo, and you throw the ball in the air and try to catch it in the cup, then bounce it up and try to catch it again? Well, when you ride a camel, the brute plays cup and ball with you, missing you nearly every time.'"

ART AND ART WORKERS.
Among the Americans who have been highly praised for their works at the annual exhibition of the Women's International Art Club, now in progress in the Graton Galleries in London, are Miss Cecilia Baux, Miss Alice Hay and Miss Evelyn Purdy.

The Woman's Art Association of Montreal, Canada, is an enterprising body. At an entertainment given by them for the benefit of an arts and crafts society, the drama of "Hilwatha" was played by real Ojibwa Indians. The society, known as "Our Handicraft Shop," endeavors to preserve and cultivate all the home arts and handicrafts of Canada. The art association has been very successful in preserving French-Canadian traditions, songs, and folk-lore.

The artists of the country are to unite in a petition to Congress to take off the duty on art. On the side of sentiment, says the Baltimore American, it may be urged that a coun-

try as young as this in point of the higher mental development needs all the education in art which can be obtained from centuries of the past. It is not, however, on the side of fact, it may be quite as eloquently urged that there is no danger of harming native industry by this competition of the old masters. As a matter of common sense, art should be as free and as welcome as sunshine and air. A tax on art is an absurdity, as well as an injustice, which reflects on the intelligence of our lawmakers who impose it and on the people at large who submit to it.

A monograph on Millet by Arthur Tomson, an English writer, throws a somewhat different light upon the English painter than that given by Snellier's Life. According to Mr. Tomson, Millet was by no means as poverty-pinched as is usually supposed. In regard to this alleged poverty, Mr. Tomson quotes Millet's own letter in reference to the sale of Delacroix's paintings and drawings. Writing to Snellier, he says: "Could I, like Lazarus, pick up a few crumbs under the table of your banquet at the Delacroix sale?" He picked up fifty francs, buying no less than a house and a carriage. At the same time he was collecting pictures and curios from Japan, and a little later he had plans for buying a new house. A man who could spend money on such things could not be in want. Probably the simplicity of Millet's life was mistaken for poverty.

"The Transfiguration" attributed to Raphael sold at auction in London recently for \$70. Either there has been a tremendous shrinkage in the market price of Raphaels, says Hyde's Art News, or else British collectors are very skeptical about Raphael's painter attributions.

Early last week the director of the New York Public Library announced that a small oil painting by David Wilkie, valued at \$500, had been stolen from the Lenox Library building. The painting was the original sketch of part of "William Tell." It contained twenty-five figures and measured five by seven and one-half inches. Later in the week the picture was returned by a Forty-second-street art dealer to whom it had been sold for \$250. The dealer's story was that he had bought it from a man who made him the picture. It contained twenty-five figures and measured five by seven and one-half inches. Later in the week the picture was returned by a Forty-second-street art dealer to whom it had been sold for \$250. The dealer's story was that he had bought it from a man who made him the picture. It contained twenty-five figures and measured five by seven and one-half inches. Later in the week the picture was returned by a Forty-second-street art dealer to whom it had been sold for \$250. 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